

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 29th August, 1887.

~~~~~  
**POLITICAL:**

The *Hindustan* (Kálakáṅkar), in its issues of the 23rd and 24th August, gives an account of the origin and constitution of the India Council, and says that the *Indian Mirror* and other native newspapers are quite mistaken in the demand which they have persistently been making for the appointment of a native as member on the Council, ever since a vacancy was caused by the death of Sir Ashley Eden. No appreciable benefit can possibly accrue to India from the appointment of a native in the India Council. He cannot hold his own against the 15 English members, who are retired Anglo-Indians, and most of whom have no sympathy with the natives of this country. Besides, the Secretary of State for India has power to overrule the decision of his Council, if he differs from it in any matter. Moreover, it will be rather difficult to secure a native thoroughly competent to discharge his duties as Member of the India Council, and willing to reside conti-

Circulation;  
181 copies.



nuously in England for ten years. At the time the India Council was constituted in place of the Directors of the East India Company, one of the most important duties assigned to it was to exercise a strict control over the finances of India, and to check improper or extravagant expenditure. Nothing of the sort is, however, now done by the Council; and the experience of the last 30 years has made it perfectly clear that the Council is utterly powerless in the hands of the Secretary of State and his colleagues in the British Cabinet. Again, under the present arrangements, the Governor-General has to refer to the Secretary of State in Council in each and every matter, however trivial it may be; and this necessarily causes delay in the transaction of state affairs. In view of all these circumstances, sensible people in India have unanimously come to the conclusion that the interest of the country would be better served if its administration were carried on here and not from England. At the National Congress held at Bombay in 1885, a resolution was accordingly passed to the effect that the India Council should be altogether abolished, and additional powers should be given to the Governor-General, an increase at the same time being made in the number of his Legislative Council, more than half of whom should be elected by the people themselves. The *Hindustán* heartily approves of the reform suggested at the National Congress, and says that, now the question of the abolition of the India Council has been brought to the front, it is not only needless to ask for the admission of a native into that body, but that such a request, proceeding from the natives of this country, seems to give their sanction to its retention.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 25th August, referring to the interview which a representative of the *Times of India* had with Mahárāja Holkar at Bombay, says that the Mahárāja himself admitted that he was perfectly satisfied with the reception Her Majesty accorded to him, but stated that he was not properly treated at the Volunteer March-Past owing to the Court officer, to whom the duty of giving suitable reception to



guests was entrusted, not being acquainted with Indian etiquette. Such being the case, the Mahārāja was not justified in leaving England so abruptly as he did. He could have easily told the cause of his dissatisfaction to Sir Lepel Griffin, and got the whole thing set right. Officers are liable to commit some mistakes on such grand occasions as the Jubilee celebration; and if a Court officer erred in the matter of treatment of Mahārāja Holkar, he was after all a man and not an angel. (The *Subodh-Sindhu* of Khandwa, of 24th August, writing on the same subject, observes that Sir Lepel Griffin was entirely to blame in the matter. He knew all about Indian manners and customs, and he ought to have seen that the Indian Princes were properly treated. It appears that Sir Lepel, having reached England, lost himself in the enjoyment of the Jubilee festivities, and forgot all about the Indian Rājās and Mahārājas.)

The *Sardar-i-Qaisari* (Rámpur), of the 25th August, says

Circulation,  
137 copies.

Alleged breach of faith  
on the part of the British  
Government.

that when Indian newspapers charge the Russian Government with breach of faith in the matter of its advances in Central Asia, they forget that every Government is apt to break its pledges and treaties when it is able, and it suits its purpose to do so. Was the treaty, which the British Government entered into with Shujá-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, to the effect that his kingdom would be wrested from his descendants and annexed to the British dominions? Had not the British Government agreed to pay a yearly pension of five lakhs of rupees to Mahārāja Dalíp Singh, whereas it paid him only a lakh and a quarter a year during his boyhood, and a lakh and three quarters when he had attained his majority? Again, when the Mahārāja found himself in pecuniary distress, and applied for the payment of the arrears of the full amount of his pension for past years, did not the British Government offer him only one-fourth of the amount due to him, and then not allowing him even to return to his native country, force him to throw himself, in disgust, into the arms of Russia? If all this was not a breach of faith on the part of the British Government, what else can it be called?



Circulation,  
220 copies.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for the month of July (received on the 26th August), says that the British Government resembles a sandal-tree, but that just as the deadly serpents which twine round the latter, and other frightful monsters which lurk about it, prevent a man from coming near it and enjoying its fragrance, so do the Conservatives in Parliament, and the narrow-minded officers to whom is entrusted the administration of the Indian Empire, prevent the natives of this country from enjoying the benefits of the British rule.

Circulation,  
595 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 29th August, referring to the recent settlement of the Afghān Boundary question, says that no reliance can be placed on pledges given and treaties signed by the Russian Government. The Russian Government has signed the present treaty simply with a view to divert the attention of the British Government from the Afghān frontier, and the latter should not be deceived by it. Russia will not be deterred from her intention to make further advances towards Afghānistān, until she receives a crushing defeat from England in the field of Asia.

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The *Panjāb Punch* (Lahore), of the 25th August, publishes a picture, in which the British Government is represented as having its ward, called India, shaved by a barber, called Afghānistān, and saying how clean the latter shaves.

#### NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 26th August, states that a new canal is being constructed at Khānpur Gharibā in the State of Bhāwalpur, and that the cultivators are forced to leave off their agricultural work, and to work at the canal. What is worse still, the poor fellows receive no wages for their labour, and if they



raise any objection to the impressment, they are at once denounced as bad characters and punished with imprisonment or fine. The Nawáb of Bháwalpur should see to this.

A correspondent of the *Khairkhváb-i-Álam* (Dehli), of the 24th August, complains that although alkaline salt has long since ceased to be made in the State of Jaipur, the detective officer appointed by the Government of India, acting in collusion with Thanádárs, trumps up false charges of preparing alkaline salt against the natives of the State, and gets them unjustly fined, whipped or imprisoned. The authorities concerned should see to this.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Natives of Jaipur punished on false charges of making alkaline salt.

#### EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th August, complains that while old Government servants in other departments have been exempted from the operation of the new qualification rules for admission to public service in the Panjáb, no such concession has been made in favour of teachers in the Government schools and colleges. The Director of Public Instruction distinctly says, in his rules for employment in the Education Department, that when "certificated" men become available, the services of "non-certificated" teachers may be dispensed with. It is certainly a great hardship on old employés in the Education Department, that having spent the best period of their lives in the Department and having educated many under-graduates and graduates, they should now be turned adrift in the world on account of not holding an examination-certificate themselves.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 25th August, complains that a B. A. of the Panjáb University desired to compete at the next M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, but that the latter University has refused him permission to do so.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

A B.A. of the Panjáb University refused permission to compete at M.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

According to the rules of the Calcutta University, a B.A. of any



*recognised*? University is eligible for admission to the M.A. Examination at Calcutta; then why was the permission sought for by the B.A. of the Panjáb University withheld? Is the Panjáb University not "recognized"?

Circulation,  
240 copies.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 26th August, adverting to the proposed foundation of a technical school at Lucknow, says that, considering the magnitude of the project, the contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 made by the Oudh Talukdárs' Association, is too small a sum for the purpose. To carry out the scheme some 20 lakhs of rupees will be required. This large sum cannot be raised in Oudh alone. The North-Western Provinces, which will be largely benefited by the proposed school, ought to supply more than half of the required amount, and some contributions should also be forthcoming from Native States.

The same paper complains that the selection of teachers for the subordinate tuitional staff of the Canning College, Lucknow, made by Mr. White, the Principal, is generally unsatisfactory, and asks the Talukdárs of Oudh not to leave the appointments of teachers in the hands of the Principal, but to look after such matters themselves.

Subordinate tuitional staff  
in the Canning College.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
3,000 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Ám* (Lahore), of the 25th August, in commenting upon the appointment of natives as Honorary Magistrates, expresses its surprise that while no paid officer of the Government is allowed to remain continually in one district,—even the Governor-General being required to leave India after he has ruled the country for a fixed number of years—Honorary Magistrates are not only permitted to remain stationary in one and the same place for an indefinite period, but they are appointed in those very places where they have their residence and

Alleged oppression of  
people by Honorary Magis-  
trates.



possess landed property. This practice is very objectionable indeed, and is quite contrary to the salutary rule of the Government under which no officer is allowed to remain in one district for any long time. However well-intentioned and honest an officer may be, if he stays long in one place, he is sure to make friends of some persons, and enemies of others—a circumstance which cannot but interfere with the proper administration of justice in his hands. Now an Honorary Magistrate, who was born and bred in the same place where he is at present invested with Magisterial powers, must, *a fortiori*, have both friends and enemies among the people of that place. Will not such an Honorary Magistrate always, taking advantage of his new position, endeavour to gratify his old spite against his enemies, and to benefit his friends, by all means in his power? Is it then safe to put law into his hand? To do so is simply to make him a terror to the people. Can anybody within the area of his jurisdiction dare to act against his wishes in any matter whatsoever? Certainly not; no one can be so great a fool as to incur his displeasure, knowing as he does the permanent nature of his appointment. Should any one, however, be so ill-fated as to bring down the wrath of the Honorary Magistrate upon himself, the Honorary Magistrate can easily have him charged with an offence, and having thus got him into his clutches, can wreak his vengeance upon him. And what is it that chiefly induces Honorary Magistrates to accept their appointments and to do work gratuitously? It is the power which it gives them to oblige their friends, and to inflict injuries on their enemies. People are, however, not so much oppressed where there are Benches of Honorary Magistrates as they are in those places where single Honorary Magistrates are empowered to try criminal cases. But, considering all the circumstances stated above, the Akbar would pay Government to rid the people of Honorary Magistrates.

The *Hindustan* (Kutlakur), of the 23rd August, alluding to the vexed question of cow-slaughter, says that the Emperor Akbar, finding that with the cow was held

Circulation  
181 copies.



sacred by the Hindús, its sacrifice was not strictly enjoined by the Muhammadan religion to the exclusion of other animals, and that its milk was described as very wholesome, and its flesh as productive of various diseases, by Muhammadan writers themselves, absolutely interdicted the slaughtering of kine within his dominions at any time whatever, and thereby made Hindús his most loyal and devoted subjects. Cannot the British Government see its way to follow the example of that far-sighted Emperor, or at least to prohibit the slaughter of cows within the precincts of towns? It is only of late that Musalmáns have taken to sacrifice cows in their houses on the *Bakráid* day. Formerly, if any Musalmán desired to sacrifice a cow, he would do it outside the town, and would quietly take the flesh of the slaughtered animal home without making any ostentatious display of it. The Hindús and the Musalmáns of this country would, however, do well to clearly understand that, they being the children of the same soil, their interests are strictly identical, and that they should therefore endeavour to hold their religious ceremonies in such a way as not to give offence to each other.

Circulation,  
215 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 23rd August, regrets to say that one Lála Kaljas Rai, of Ferozpur, charged the wife of his son with adultery in a court of law, and not only obtained divorce for his son, but further, got the wife punished with three years' imprisonment. The action of the Lála was highly reprehensible. True, the woman must have been of immoral conduct, but no respectable man has up to this time ever had a female relative of his punished with imprisonment. The Lála could easily have turned the lady out of his house and have done with her, without having recourse to the court of law.

Circulation,  
280 copies.

The *Rasul Akbár* (Benares), of the 22nd August, advert-  
ing to the reported reversal, by the  
Mr. Wilson and the Secretary of State for India, of the  
Secretary of State for India, of the  
decision of the Commission of Enquiry in the Gambay case,



says that if the report is well founded, the Secretary of State has acted with partiality towards Mr. Wilson. There are a number of other Europeans in positions like that of Mr. Wilson in India, and could not the Secretary of State see what effect his decision would have on them? Instead of any indulgence being shown to such miscreants as Mr. Wilson, they should be consigned to hell.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 23rd August, says that the want of good translators is greatly felt in the offices of Deputy Commissioners in the Panjab.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Need of translators in the offices of Deputy Commissioners, Panjab.

Under the present arrangements, the Deputy Commissioners have either to do the translation-work themselves, or to get it done by incompetent men. Hence the Government should either rule that only such persons shall be appointed Superintendents in the office of the Deputy Commissioners as are well qualified to do the translation-work, or should appoint separate translators for the purpose.

The *Sahifa-i-Qudsi* (Dehli), of the 25th August, complains that a penal tax, which has been levied on the inhabitants of Dehli for the entertainment of extra police on account of last year's religious riots at the Muharram and Dasahra, has also been imposed upon the mosques and temples, and prays the authorities to exempt these places of worship from it.

Circulation,  
310 copies.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 22nd August, complains that while a very fine bungalow has been constructed for the lodging of the Executive Engineer and other European officers of the Chenab Canal at Nabaryanwala, in the district of Gujranwala, the house in which the clerks of the Executive Engineer's office have to sit and work, is no better than a cattle-pen, and is unprovided with a penicillin; and asks the Executive Engineer to see to this.

Circulation,  
500 copies.

Chenab Canal Executive Engineer's office at Nabaryanwala, district Gujranwala.



Circulation,  
950 copies.

**The Victoria Paper** (Sialkot), of the 24th August, complains that Naib-Tahsildars, who are required to be on tour for 15 days in a month, receive no travelling allowance. Their monthly salary is only Rs. 50, and the writer thinks they ought to receive travelling allowance while they are on tour.

#### SOCIAL.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

**The Hindustán** (Kálakánkar), of the 26th August, states that on the birth-day anniversary of Rájá Rámpál Singh, of Kálakánkar, which occurred on that day, the Rájá and his wife were weighed against a heap of money, the whole of which was afterwards distributed to the helpless and needy. What a striking contrast does this instance show between European and Asiatic manners and customs? In European countries, Kings and Princes show no such liberality to the poor on the anniversaries of their birth-day. All that they do, on such occasions, is simply to order some salutes of guns; to witness a review of some troops; to hold a darbár in which they make sweet speeches; to have a display of some fireworks; and to order their subjects to make illuminations at their houses. The utmost liberality displayed by them consists in conferring some long-sounding titles on some of their people, and in giving a dinner to a select number of their near relatives and friends. On the other hand, in India, every Rájá, Mahárája, down to men of the middle-class, gives, according to his means, some charities on the anniversary of his birth-day. What must the natives of this country have thought when they saw subscriptions raised from them for the celebration of the Jubilee year of their Empress? Europeans would, of course, condemn the expenditure of large sums of money on birth-day anniversaries as extravagant; but they should bear in mind that such liberalities of the rich enable the poor to take a good hearty meal now and then. It would, no doubt, be better still if, instead of giving



away large sums of money to the poor in a day or two, in honour of their birth-day anniversaries, the Rájás, Mahárájas, and other well-to-do people of this country, were to found orphanages where orphans may be brought up, and poor-houses, where thousands of indigent and disabled persons, such as cripples, &c., might be fed every day, and not for a day or two only.

#### POST OFFICE.

The *Hámi-i-Hind* (Kará), of the 21st August, complains

Circulation,  
400 copies.

that although Kará is a large town in the district of Allahabad, and is at a distance of only five miles from the Railway Station of Siráthá, the mail is delivered at, and conveyed from, that place only once in twenty-four hours, and prays the Postmaster-General to arrange for the conveyance of the mail to and from Kará twice a day.

#### RAILWAY AND LOCAL.

The *Bhadrat Jivan* (Benares), of the 22nd August, is glad to say that at the Madras Rail-

Circulation,  
2,000 copies.

A room set apart for the safe custody of things left by passengers at the Madras Railway Station, apart for the safe custody of things left by passengers, and that a sign-board bearing the inscription "left articles," is put up on the door of that room; and expresses hope that the good example set by the Madras Railway Company will be followed at the East Indian Railway Stations.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the

Circulation,  
595 copies.

Disposal of corpses of persons dying of cholera or small-pox in Patti Sáifabád.

27th August, complains that in Patti Sáifabád, District Partábgarh, the corpses of persons dying of cholera or small-pox are not buried, but are either thrown into some stream or *nádá*, or left to rot in the fields. This is a prolific source of disease to the neighbouring places, and the authorities should take some steps in the matter.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

| No. | NAME.       | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.               | MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER. | DATE OF PAPER.         | DATE OF REPORT.    | CIRCULATION.                                          |
|-----|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Adab-i-Azam | Moradabad | Urdu                    | Weekly                         | Muhammad Husain    | 1887. 14th & 21st Aug. | 1887. 24th & 29th. | 140 copies                                            |
| 2   | Adab-i-Azam | Lahore    | "                       | "                              | Ayaz Singh         | 25th                   | 28th               | 350                                                   |
| 3   | Adab-i-Azam | Gullander | "                       | "                              | Barakat Ali        | 27th                   | "                  | 500                                                   |
| 4   | Adab-i-Azam | Lahore    | "                       | Tri-weekly                     | Divan Bata Singh   | 28th, 29th, 30th       | 25th, 27th, 28th   | 200                                                   |
| 5   | Adab-i-Azam | Lahore    | "                       | Weekly                         | Tajammul-Husain    | 21st                   | 24th               | 300                                                   |
| 6   | Adab-i-Azam | Lahore    | "                       | "                              | Bilawal Ali        | 24th                   | 26th               | 300                                                   |
| 7   | Adab-i-Azam | Lahore    | "                       | "                              | Muhammad Husain    | 23rd                   | 26th               | 300                                                   |
| 8   | Adab-i-Azam | Lahore    | "                       | Tri-weekly                     | Mukund Ram         | 23rd, 25th & 27th.     | 5th, 27th & 29th.  | 3,000                                                 |
| 9   | Adab-i-Azam | Chunab    | "                       | Weekly                         | Rajab Ali          | 23rd                   | 25th               | 250                                                   |
| 10  | Adab-i-Azam | Dahli     | "                       | "                              | Muhammad-ul-din    | 22nd                   | 23rd               | 250                                                   |
| 11  | Adab-i-Azam | Chunab    | "                       | "                              | Fakhr-ul-din       | 26th                   | 29th               | 150                                                   |
| 12  | Adab-i-Azam | Chunab    | "                       | "                              | Rahmat-ul-lah      | "                      | "                  | 200                                                   |
| 13  | Adab-i-Azam | Aligarh   | Urdu-English, Bi-weekly | "                              | Gulab Rai          | 23rd & 27th.           | 25th & 29th.       | 500 copies (including 200 copies taken by Government) |
| 14  | Adab-i-Azam | Chunab    | Hindi                   | Weekly                         | Sad Nand           | 23rd                   | 24th               | 150                                                   |
| 15  | Adab-i-Azam | Chunab    | Urdu                    | Weekly                         | Chand Lal          | 23rd                   | 26th               | 110                                                   |
| 16  | Adab-i-Azam | Chunab    | Urdu                    | Tri-weekly                     | Mirza Khan         | 23rd                   | 28th               | 250                                                   |











| No. | Name of the work    | Place      | Language | Frequency   | Author                 | Editor | Printed by         | Year | Price                                                 |
|-----|---------------------|------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 64  | Naru-l-Anwar        | Cawnpore   | Urdu     | Daily       | Abdu-l-Hamid           | ...    | 27th               | ...  | 306                                                   |
| 65  | Nyaya Sudha         | Harda      | English  | "           | Basudeva Bhaskar       | ...    | 24th               | ...  | 400                                                   |
| 66  | Oudh Akhbar         | Lucknow    | Urdu     | Daily       | Sheo Prasad            | ...    | 23rd to 29th,      | ...  | 595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government). |
| 67  | Oudh Punch          | Lahore     | Urdu     | Weekly      | Sajjad Hussin          | ...    | 18th               | ...  | 450 copies.                                           |
| 68  | Panjab Akhbar       | Lahore     | Urdu     | Bi-weekly   | Shamsul din            | ...    | 20th & 24th        | ...  | 450                                                   |
| 69  | Panjab Punch        | "          | "        | Weekly      | Firozu-l-din           | ...    | 25th               | ...  | 80                                                    |
| 70  | Pate Khan           | "          | "        | "           | Abdu-l-Rahman          | ...    | 24th               | ...  | 400                                                   |
| 71  | Patiala Akhbar      | Patiala    | "        | "           | Din Muhammad           | ...    | 23rd               | ...  | 365                                                   |
| 72  | Prayag Samachar     | Allahabad  | Hindi    | "           | Dewaki Nandan          | ...    | 27th               | ...  | 550                                                   |
| 73  | Public News         | Lahore     | Urdu     | "           | Hargopal               | ...    | 21st               | ...  | 115                                                   |
| 74  | Qaisari             | Jallundur  | "        | "           | Ahmad Bakhsh           | ...    | 27th               | ...  | 400                                                   |
| 75  | Rafiq-i-Hind        | Lahore     | "        | "           | Muharram Ali           | ...    | 20th               | ...  | 200                                                   |
| 76  | Rafiq-i-Akhbar      | Benares    | "        | "           | Ghulam Hussin          | ...    | 22nd               | ...  | 405                                                   |
| 77  | Rahbar-i-Hind       | Lahore     | "        | Tri-weekly  | Nadir Ali              | ...    | 23rd, 25th & 27th. | ...  | 150                                                   |
| 78  | Ratn Prakash        | Ratlam     | "        | Weekly      | Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.   | ...    | 18th               | ...  | 150                                                   |
| 79  | Ravi                | Lahore     | "        | "           | Hargopal               | ...    | 25th               | ...  | 150                                                   |
| 80  | Rohilkhand Punch    | Moradabad  | "        | "           | Jamshed Ali            | ...    | 21st               | ...  | 113                                                   |
| 81  | Rosnah              | Lucknow    | "        | Bi-weekly   | Tegh Bahadur           | ...    | 22nd & 25th,       | ...  | 250                                                   |
| 82  | Sadique-i-Akhbar    | Bahawalpur | "        | Weekly      | Dwarka Nath            | ...    | 25th               | ...  | 220                                                   |
| 83  | Safir-i-Am          | Bhopal     | "        | "           | Abdu-l-Wahid           | ...    | 22nd               | ...  | 310                                                   |
| 84  | Sakfa-i-Qudat       | Delhi      | "        | "           | Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudus. | ...    | 25th               | ...  | 160                                                   |
| 85  | Sajjan Kirti Sudha  | Udaipur    | Hindi    | "           | Banshi Dhar            | ...    | 22nd               | ...  | 350                                                   |
| 86  | Sarosh-i-Benares    | Benares    | Urdu     | "           | Wali Muhammad          | ...    | 24th               | ...  | 250                                                   |
| 87  | Shahjahanabad Punch | Delhi      | "        | "           | Mir Hasan              | ...    | "                  | ...  | 300                                                   |
| 88  | Shahna-i-Hind       | Meerut     | "        | "           | Ahmad Hasan            | ...    | "                  | ...  | 138                                                   |
| 89  | Sham-i-Oudh         | Fyzabad    | "        | Tri-monthly | Kishun Prasad          | ...    | 21st               | ...  | 138                                                   |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                  | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.  | DATE OF PAPER.  | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 90  | <i>Shula-i-Tar</i>     | Cawnpore  | Urdú          | Weekly                               | Jamná Prasad        | Aug. 23rd       | Aug. 25th        | 95 copies.   |
| 91  | <i>Strifu-l-Akhbar</i> | Jhelam    | "             | "                                    | Faqir Muhammad      | " 22nd          | " 26th           | 350          |
| 92  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>   | Khandwa   | Marathi Hindi | "                                    | Lakshman Anant      | " 24th          | " 27th           | 200          |
| 93  | <i>Sukel</i>           | Benares   | Urdú          | "                                    | Sharafu-l-din       | " 25th          | " 29th           | 200          |
| 94  | <i>Burma-i-Rangar</i>  | Agra      | "             | "                                    | Itrat Husain        | " "             | " 29th           | "            |
| 95  | <i>Sarar-i-Qaisari</i> | Rampur    | "             | "                                    | Muhammad Rasal      | " "             | " 29th           | 187          |
| 96  | <i>Tamannai</i>        | Lucknow   | "             | "                                    | Puran Chand         | " 24th          | " 28th           | 125          |
| 97  | <i>Vastr-i-Hind</i>    | Sialkot   | "             | "                                    | Mirza Mavahid       | " 21st          | " 23rd           | 200          |
| 98  | <i>Victoria Paper</i>  | "         | "             | Daily                                | Gyan Chand          | " 20th to 26th, | " 24th to 29th   | 950          |
| 99  | <i>Vritt Dhars</i>     | Dhar      | Marathi       | Weekly                               | Hari Bhaskar        | " 25th          | " 28th           | 120          |
| 100 | <i>Waqaya-i-Alam</i>   | Ghazipur  | Urdú          | "                                    | Siraju-l-din Ahmad, | " 15th          | " 25th           | 300          |
| 101 | <i>Zarfu-l-Hind</i>    | Meerut    | "             | "                                    | Sabit Ali           | " 16th          | " "              | 250          |

ALLAHABAD;

The 5th September, 1887.

KUNJVIHARI LAL, B.A.,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

**POLITICAL.**

|                                                                                                                                                           | PAGE. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| The Sultán, British Government and Indian Musalmáns ...                                                                                                   | 545   |
| Amír Abdur Rahmán and the British Government ...                                                                                                          | 545   |
| The British Government and Barma ...                                                                                                                      | 546   |
| India plagued with famine and dread of war ...                                                                                                            | 546   |
| <b>NATIVE STATES.</b>                                                                                                                                     |       |
| Expulsion of Mirza Ináyat Ali Beg and Afzal Ali Beg from Bhopál ...                                                                                       | 546   |
| Alleged oppression by the State Council in Kashmir ...                                                                                                    | 547   |
| <b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.</b>                                                                                                                            |       |
| Suggested appointment of a committee of some skilled native physicians to hold an annual examination of persons desirous to practise as <i>Hakíms</i> ... | 548   |
| Alleged unequal distribution of work among the <i>Amíns</i> of the Moradabad district ...                                                                 | 549   |
| Suggested appointment of a Muhammadan Deputy Collector in the district of Moradabad ...                                                                   | 549   |
| Assessment of the postal-tax in Delhi ...                                                                                                                 | 550   |
| Celebration of the Bahar-í-Id at Delhi ...                                                                                                                | 550   |



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

| No. | NAME.                  | LOCALITY. | LANGUAGE.     | MONTHLY,<br>WEEKLY, OR<br>OTHERWISE. | NAME OF PUBLISHER.  | DATE OF PAPER.  | DATE OF RECEIPT. | CIRCULATION. |
|-----|------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 90  | <i>Shula-i-Tar</i>     | Cawnpore  | Urdú          | Weekly                               | Jamná Prasád        | Aug. 23rd       | 1887.            | 95 copies.   |
| 91  | <i>Siraj-i-Alkhbar</i> | Jhelam    | "             | "                                    | Faqir Muhammad      | " 22nd          | "                | 350          |
| 92  | <i>Subodh Sindhu</i>   | Khandwa   | Marathi Hindi | "                                    | Lakshman Anant      | " 24th          | "                | 200          |
| 93  | <i>Suhel</i>           | Benares   | Urdú          | "                                    | Sharafu-l-din       | " 25th          | "                | 200          |
| 94  | <i>Burma-i-Baygi</i>   | Agra      | "             | "                                    | Itrat Husain        | " "             | "                | 187          |
| 95  | <i>Sar-i-Qaisari</i>   | Rampur    | "             | "                                    | Muhammad Rasid      | " "             | "                | 125          |
| 96  | <i>Tamannai</i>        | Lucknow   | "             | "                                    | Puran Chand         | " 24th          | "                | 200          |
| 97  | <i>Vastr-i-Hind</i>    | Sialkot   | "             | "                                    | Mirza Mavahid       | " 21st          | "                | 950          |
| 98  | <i>Victoria Paper</i>  | "         | "             | Daily                                | Gyan Chand          | " 20th to 26th, | "                | 120          |
| 99  | <i>Vrit Dhara</i>      | Dhar      | Marathi       | Weekly                               | Hari Bhaskar        | " 25th          | "                | 300          |
| 100 | <i>Waqaya-i-Islam</i>  | Ghazipur  | Urdú          | "                                    | Siraju-l-din Ahmad, | " 15th          | "                | 250          |
| 101 | <i>Zarfu-l-Hind</i>    | Meerut    | "             | "                                    | Sabit Ali           | " 16th          | "                | "            |

KUNJVIHARI LAL, B.A.,

*Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

ALLAHABAD;

The 5th September, 1887.







|                                                                                                                             | PAGE. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>Bakrá id</i> and the Musalmáns ... ..                                                                                    | 550   |
| Construction of water-works at Delhi ... ..                                                                                 | 551   |
| Editors of native newspapers punished for publishing libels ... ..                                                          | 551   |
| Misconduct of certain native newspapers in the Panjáb ... ..                                                                | 552   |
| Four posts of Honorary Magistrates at present vacant in Amritsar ... ..                                                     | 552   |
| Subordinate revenue officials in the Gurdáspur district ordered to pass an examination in Arithmetic ... ..                 | 552   |
| Speeches made by two members of the <i>Arya Samáj</i> at a Muhammadan meeting at Hazárá, and the <i>Rajpúti-Hind</i> ... .. | 553   |
| Atrocities of Shinwáris on the frontier ... ..                                                                              | 553   |
| Misbehaviour of the police in a theft case at Kálakánkar ... ..                                                             | 553   |

## RAILWAY AND LOCAL.

|                                                                                                               |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Carriages other than the first class ones not provided with privies on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ... .. | 554 |
| Sale of adulterated <i>ghí</i> in the city of Lahore ... ..                                                   | 555 |
| Frequency of thefts at Sialkot, and the police ... ..                                                         | 555 |

## CONTENTS.

## POLITICAL.

|      |                                                            |
|------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Page |                                                            |
| 545  | The Sultan, British Government and Indian Musalmáns ... .. |
| 546  | Amir Akbar Rahmán and the British Government ... ..        |
| 548  | The British Government and Burma ... ..                    |
| 549  | India plagued with famine and dread of war ... ..          |

## NATIVE STATES.

|     |                                                                        |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 546 | Expulsion of Mirza Inayat Ali Beg and Afzal Ali Beg from Bhopál ... .. |
| 547 | Alleged oppression by the State Council in Kashmir ... ..              |

## GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

|      |                                                                                                                                                         |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Page |                                                                                                                                                         |
| 548  | Suggested appointment of a committee of some skilled native physicians to hold an annual examination of persons desirous to practice as Hakimars ... .. |
| 549  | Alleged unequal distribution of work among the Akáms of the Mohábad district ... ..                                                                     |
| 549  | Suggested appointment of a Muhammadan Deputy Collector in the district of Mohábad ... ..                                                                |
| 550  | Assessment of the general tax in Delhi ... ..                                                                                                           |
| 550  | Cooperation of the Delhi Akáms in the ... ..                                                                                                            |